The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,229, New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
——— including postage..... ,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
——— including postage..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
——— including postage..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1468 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

ERMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 13 years, HENRY JOBLIN, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. GRAHAM and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THE 28TH OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's full poop Frigate built Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ON THE 25TH APRIL NEXT.—The Teak-built Ship FAIRLIE, Captain STEPHENS. For Freight, apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.,
9, Rampart Row.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons, and 450 H. P.), will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 27th March, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons, and 350 H. P.,) will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY the 29th March, at 9 A. M. from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Wednesday the 26th instant. No bookings will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 26th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 27th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

22nd March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVENOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla.—
Ratnagherry.—
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

22nd March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, T. TEMPLE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, TUESDAY the 25th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an Invoice of Gold Edged Porcelainware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A pair fine Black Cape Carriage Horses.
An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Carriage and Pair.
27, Medow Street.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS S. THOMAS, is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

PURSHOTUM FAKERJEE,
SIGN BOARD PAINTER,
Kalbadavi Road, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Godown.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5 Tons Galvanized Sheeting Iron, suitable for Roofing. For full particulars apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Entertaining Books for Young Children.

UNTEARABLE MOVEABLE TOY BOOKS, *Each Rs.* 1-8.

Book of Dissolving Scenes.
History of Tommy Trot.
Book of Dissolving Views.
How Ned Nimble built his Cottage.
Royal Punch and Judy.
Popular Performance of Galante Shew.
Blondin's Astounding exploits,

UNTEARABLE BOOKS.

Coloured Pictures each Twelve annas.

Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
The Babes in the Wood.
About Pet Birds.
The Three Bears.
Little Man and Little Maid.
Old Mother Hubbard.
Little Bo Peep.
Old Mother Goose.
The Cat and the Mouse.
Ugly Duck.
Story of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin.
Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
Old Woman and her pig.
Stories of Sea and Ships.
Birds of the Air.
In door and Out door objects.
Book of Fables.
Child's own Primer.
Child's own Reading book.
Nursery Rhymes.
Picture Alphabet.
Picture Primer.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Overland Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited: the following are some of the articles received:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnetts, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Schinille hair Nets, Hair Rolls and Preggetts, White Cashmere Bernown trimmed with Tassells, Rich Glace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cashmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Nitting Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ¼ to 1½ inch.
STEEL BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrels.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
Tarupin Tower Niagara
Horse Shoe Falls do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
On Lunar Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarupin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.
Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls.
Horse Shoe Falls.
Tarupin Tower.
Laurens Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
28, Medow Street.
PERIODICALS.
OPEN TO SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1862.

*** *No name registered unless Subscription is paid in advance.*

		Rs.	A.
The Quarterly Review		16	8
The Edinburgh Review		16	8
The New Quarterly Review		7	8
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine		24	8
Blackwood's Magazine (No. Jan.)		22	8
Bentley's Miscellany		24	8
Fraser's Magazine		15	8
Once a Week		10	0
Sunday at Home		4	12
All the Year Round		8	8
Family Friend		5	8
Family Herald		5	8
Chambers's Journal		6	8
The Lamp (Roman Catholic)		4	8
Boy's Own Magazine		2	4
Macmillan's Magazine		10	0
Royal Monthly Army List		14	8
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History		10	0
Temple Bar		10	8
Cornhill Magazine		10	8
Sharpe's London Magazine		10	0
The Sixpenny Magazine		5	8
The Christian Treasury		4	12
Notes and Queries		18	0
The World of Fashion		10	0
London and Paris Magazine of Fashion		10	0
London Society (New Periodical)		10	0
Mysteries of the Court of London		5	8
St. James's Magazine		10	0
The Welcome Guest		3	4
The London Journal		5	8
The Leisure Hour		4	12
The Half-penny Gazette		3	4
The British Workman		1	8
The Band of Hope Review		1	4

28 Medow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER LUCKMEEDASS KABANJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted with THUCKER GANGJEE COOVERJEE also of Bombay aforesaid Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell to him all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuages, Tenement, or Dwelling-House built and standing thereon, situate at Modykhana Street in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212-1/9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said Premises are bounded on or towards the North by the house of Parpia Purdhan, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Dhay, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and which said piece of Land is registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 688, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 102, and which said Premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49. All persons therefore having any claim by way of Mortgage or otherwise, upon the said premises are hereby required to make the same known within fourteen days from the date hereof to Messrs. BICKERSTETH and CLEVELAND, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 21st day of March 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY and TOMORROW TUESDAY, no performance.

WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, another Grand Gala Night.

Secure your places in advance.

Box Office open every day from 11 till 3.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

MR. F. BURY'S last appearance on the Bombay Stage. The Manager begs to announce that under the above kind Patronage, he will have the honor of re-appearing on THURSDAY next, the 27th March 1862, in the Petite Comedy, entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,"

and the Farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

A Farewell address by Mr. Bury will be delivered on this occasion.

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit, will be procurable at the Office of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3. Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY,
Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER's Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcaeher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Carraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Gentlemen of Bombay will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase every description of DRESS guaranteed of the very best material, and at the lowest possible prices for cash.

S. D'E. & Co. having just received from England per Overland mail—

A large and well selected stock, consisting of a variety of West of England Woollen Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Flannels, &c. adapted for the climate. Also, a new stock of Hats, and from the best manufacturers.

S. D'E. & Co. particularly call the attention of gentlemen, to their black Silk Dress Hat, which cannot be surpassed in quality.

A quantity of white Cambric and Long Cloth Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hosiery, Wool Wrappers, Railway Rugs, Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

(Fresh Arrival.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.
Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

RE-ISSUE OF "PUNCH." In Volumes, boards, uncut, Monthly; and in Double Vols., cloth gilt, Alternate Months. "For several years it has been a source of earnest inquiry from correspondents in every quarter of the globe, whether "Punch" from its commencement could not be had at a price within reach of persons of moderate means. It is urged that, extending as it does over a period of twenty years; embracing as it were a complete History of the Times; and illustrating with rare fidelity the various social and political changes of the period, "Punch" forms a valuable work of reference as well as amusement. But to those especially to whom the early years of "Punch" are unknown, its re-publication at a moderate price would be most acceptable.

The Proprietors, influenced by these considerations, have determined to re-issue "Punch" from its commencement in 1841 to the end of 1860. At the same time, feeling that many of the past allusions are obscure, if not forgotten, they propose to prefix an Introduction to each volume, which will furnish a Key to the events satirised or commented on: thereby perpetuating in its original freshness the wit and humour which have made "Punch" so famous throughout all lands."

In arranging this re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in MONTHLY Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, with the edges uncut so as to enable purchasers to re-bind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes, published every ALTERNATE MONTH, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year will form a distinct volume. As, however, "Punch" was commenced in July, 1841, the Volume for that year half the size of the other.

The Volumes issued during the past year are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.
FEBRUARY	28.—Vol .I., in paper covers	3	12
,,	,, Vol. I. (1841), cloth, gilt edges	4	8
MARCH	31.—Vol. II. in paper covers only	3	12
APRIL	30.—Vol. III., in paper covers	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1842, II. and III. together	8	0
MAY	31.—Vol. IV. only	3	12
JUNE	30.—Vol. V. in paper covers only	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1843, IV. and V. together	8	0
JULY	31.—Vol. VI. only	3	12
AUGUST	31.—Vol. VII.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1844, VI. and VII. together	8	0
SEPTEMBER	30.—Vol. VIII. only	3	12
OCTOBER	31.—Vol. IX.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1845, VIII. and IX. together	8	0
NOVEMBER	30.—Vol. X. only	3	12
DECEMBER	31.—Vol. XI.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1846, X. and XI. together	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL
Received ex "Cleadon,"

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,
of the choicest and most approved brands—
Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Pekoe, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

*** Price Lists supplied on application.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. THEOBALD, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE SIND DIRECTORY FOR 1862.—A period of five years having elapsed since the publication of the First Directory for the Province of Sind, during which time various important administrative, commercial and social changes have taken place; the Compiler has been encouraged, with the kind assistance of the governing authorities and other Gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Province, to attempt a similar publication for the year 1862.

The Directory will consist of about 300 Demy 8vo pages, and will embrace every information connected with the Revenue, Finance, Commerce, Agriculture in the Province, and various other matters of general reference, forming a complete Guide-book to Residents as well as to strangers.

A Geographical and Topographical description of the Province, compiled from the most authentic sources, will form a prominent feature in the Directory.

The Satistical Tables, &c. are all compiled from Official Records.

The work will be accompanied with a neatly executed Map, showing the Division of the province, Principal Canals, Roads, Staging Bungalows, Railway Line, &c.—A plan of Kurrachee, showing the Civil and Military limits, and the Harbour Improvements now in progress:—also, a new Code of Signals made between Munora Point and the Camp at Kurrachee.

Through the kindness of the Lieut. Governor of the Punjaub, the compiler is enabled to give a Geographical and Topographical description of the Punjaub, as also a synopsis from the administrative Report for 1860-61.

PRICE—Rupees 5.

Names of Subscribers will be registered on application to Mr. G. Bease, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Bombay, or to Messrs. Merwanjee, Pruce & Co., Kurrachee.

Advertisers will find the SIND DIRECTORY a useful medium for their Advertisements.

Terms.

Whole Page..... Rs. 10
Half do., and under ..... ,, 6

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

A CARD.

IT will be considered a favor if all Gentlemen to whom our Bills for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for the present year are now being presented, will pay them at once instead of putting off payment till "next month." We beg to return sincere thanks to those of our Constituents who have already settled their accounts,—and hope those who have not will take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.

JOHN GILLON & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES, &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs.* 1 *per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams.—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

(Fresh Arrival.)

Patent Leather Boots, Elastic Sides.
Prunella Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes, various.
Every description of Military and Naval Uniforms *to order*, much lower in price, than any other Establishment.
Staff Officers supplied on very moderate Terms.
Tailors supplied with cut lengths.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

RE-ISSUE OF "PUNCH." In Volumes, boards, uncut, Monthly; and in Double Vols., cloth gilt, Alternate Months. "For several years it has been a source of earnest inquiry from correspondents in every quarter of the globe, whether "Punch" from its commencement could not be had at a price within reach of persons of moderate means. It is urged that, extending as it does over a period of twenty years; embracing as it were a complete History of the Times; and illustrating with rare fidelity the various social and political changes of the period, "Punch" forms a valuable work of reference as well as amusement. But to those especially to whom the early years of "Punch" are unknown, its re-publication at a moderate price would be most acceptable.

The Proprietors, influenced by these considerations, have determined to re-issue "Punch" from its commencement in 1841 to the end of 1860. At the same time, feeling that many of the past allusions are obscure, if not forgotten, they propose to prefix an Introduction to each volume, which will furnish a Key to the events satirised or commented on: thereby perpetuating in its original freshness the wit and humour which have made "Punch" so famous throughout all lands."

In arranging this re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in MONTHLY Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, with the edges uncut so as to enable purchasers to re-bind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes, published every ALTERNATE MONTH, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year will form a distinct volume. As, however, "Punch" was commenced in July, 1841, the Volume for that year half the size of the other.

The Volumes issued during the past year are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.
FEBRUARY	28.—Vol .I., in paper covers	3	12
,,	,, Vol. I. (1841), cloth, gilt edges	4	8
MARCH	31.—Vol. II. in paper covers only	3	12
APRIL	30.—Vol. III., in paper covers	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1842, II. and III. together	8	0
MAY	31.—Vol. IV. only	3	12
JUNE	30.—Vol. V. in paper covers only	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1843, IV. and V. together	8	0
JULY	31.—Vol. VI. only	3	12
AUGUST	31.—Vol. VII.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1844, VI. and VII. together	8	0
SEPTEMBER	30.—Vol. VIII. only	3	12
OCTOBER	31.—Vol. IX.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1845, VIII. and IX. together	8	0
NOVEMBER	30.—Vol. X. only	3	12
DECEMBER	31.—Vol. XI.	3	12
,,	,, The double Volume for 1846, X. and XI. together	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL
Received ex "Cleadon,"

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,
of the choicest and most approved brands—
Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Pekoe, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

*** Price Lists supplied on application.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemists and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted up expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying ONLY guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PRINCE ALBERT FUND are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the V. M. & G's Committee
Town Hall, 20th March 1862.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to LORD CANNING, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of B

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 24th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight..	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0 1/4d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ..	2s. 0 1/4d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99 1/2.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212 1/2 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2 1/2 do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14 1/4
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33 1/4 with Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2 1/2 do.	1/2 prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87-4-4	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2 1/2 do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	14,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Back Bay Reclamation Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Bombay and Western Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....		[p. Ann.	[Prem. nom.
New Shares.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 600 Div.
New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	89 1/2
" Loan 1842-43	89 1/2
" Loan 1854-55	89 1/2
Now Five Per Cent. Loan	101 1/2
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 1/4 do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106 3/4
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

As anticipated in last week's *Review*, upon the resumption of business after the Hoolee Holidays an advance of fully 5s. per ton for ready tonnage was established for cotton to Liverpool some engagements have taken place at £3 7s. 6d., and latterly £3 10s. has been paid, the ships most in favour being the fine clipper ship *Red Jacket*, 2035 tons, *Queen of the Seas*, 1336 tons, and *Bosphorus*, 1345 tons. All three vessels have nearly completed their loading, the question of rate being of no moment compared to obtaining orders in ships under immediate despatch. Orders to a fair extent have likewise been granted in receiving ships up to the middle of April at £3 10s., but for the end of that month, and for May, enquiries at £3 12s. 6d. and £3 15s. have not led to much business. For London scarcely an engagement has been made, and the small lots of produce offering have been placed at miserably low rates; in fact one order for a small lot of cotton to be completed by the end of the month has been written at £2 17s. 6d., and for seeds which form the principal article of export to London scarcely a ton is shipping. The *Silver Eagle* a sister ship to that splendid vessel, the *Star of India*, has been taken up for the conveyance of two Batteries of Artillery, and has engaged seeds for ballast at £2 11s. 3d. and light freight at £2 5s., and no doubt this vessel and the equally fine ship *Pride of the Ocean* will command the highest rates for ready cargo. The *Hebrew* 463 tons, has been taken up for a full cargo of cotton, calling at Falmouth for orders to discharge at a port in the United Kingdom or on the continent of Europe.

Considering the advanced state of the shipping season, it seems very extraordinary so little cotton is going forward, but this is attributed to the small number of native craft employed in bringing up cotton this season; but every day will continue to increase stocks, and as usual when our Freight market commences to advance reports are raised of the large arrivals that may be expected from the outports. Last year we were told the whole of the discharged China transports would proceed to this port for employment, this year speculators for a fall have to look as far as Australia before they can find a single ship not in the list of expected arrivals, but by the last advices from Melbourne four vessels only had actually sailed for Bombay. In a season like the present one, freight of course are particularly sensitive to the advices received each mail from England. We may occasionally experience symptoms of hesitation and doubt, but the rates of freight outwards have been so miserably low that vessels cannot afford to accept similar rates homewards, and if tonnage continues to be firmly held the general opinion seems to be that rates this season will not fail to fulfil the confidence expressed in them. We quote rates as quiet but firm:—

Liverpool, Cotton.....	£3 10s. 0d.
Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
London, Cotton.....	£3 0s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March* 22.

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 22nd, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	224 to 225
New Dholleras, ...	"	212 to 213
New Oomrawuttee	"	203 to 204
Old Comptta, ...	"	180 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawgineed	"	240 to 245
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	196 to 198
New Varavul	"	192 to 193
Khandeish	"	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive:		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	215 to 216
Dhollerah ..... (Do.)	"	196 to 197
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	"	None.
Varavole ..... (Do.).....	"	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawgineed(May)	"	253 to 254
Mangrole	"	185 to 186
Poratchee	"	185 to 186
Comptta	"	189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1540 to 1542.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at	Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25 / 33 to 34

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0 1/4d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1/2 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale 1/2 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1/2 per cent commission.

Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

Bombay, 26th January 1861. ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0 1/4d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum; on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1/2 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1/2 per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1/2 per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0 1/4d. do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
On Ireland do.		

On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/2d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11 1/2d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1/4 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... 1/4 per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... 1/4 per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.	0 1/4d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0 1/4d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s.	11 1/2d. do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11 1/2d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1/4 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1/4 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1/4 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0 1/4d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0 1/4d. "
" 3 do.	2s.	0d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11 1/2d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11 1/2d. "
" On demand	1s.	11 1/2d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11 1/2d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11 1/2d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11 1/2d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1/2 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of 1/4 per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or on Shares sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1/4 per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares 1/4 per cent.

HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0 1/4d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0 1/4d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11 1/2d.
" 1 months' sight.....	1s.	11 1/2d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11 1/2d.
On Ireland		

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal must be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1/4 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1/4 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1/4 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 22	Benares (s)	Wright	Galle 18 March.
	Star of the South.....	Renner	London 15 Nov.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee 20 Mar.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 22	Punjaub	Taylor	Calcutta.
	Hamido	Nacoda	Colasgurpatam & Cannanore.
	Kosuth	Bennett	Juddah and Hoodooda.
	Lowjee Family (s)...	Ellison	Surat.
	Maharaj (s).....	Kidder	Surat.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen...	Surat.
	Pioneer (s)	Mason	Malabar Coast.
23	Faulkland	Macfarlane ...	Moulmain.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Star of the South*, from London.—Mr. W. Botham; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Eales, and four children.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity; Mr. and Mrs. Haughton; Mr. Nicol; Mr. Stucke; and Lieut. Coldercott.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Kosuth*, to Juddah and Hoodooda.—229 pilgrims.

Per steamer *Lowjee Family*, to Surat.—Mr. Marshall, and 29 natives.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Captain E. Brown; Dr. Hockin and 96 natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—58 natives.

Per steamer *Pioneer*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. and Mrs. Lanchlan, and three children; Mr. S. D. Birch; Mr. Reid, C.S.; Captain Thomas; Lieut. Drummond; Mr. Mungesh Pandoorung; Captain R. Warden, and seven natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last: P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Orissa*, for China, &c.
Ship *Anna Dorothia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Maha Ranee*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Hanover*, for Falmouth.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday, 22nd March 1862.

For London.

Cleadon.—5 Copper pots Grass Oil, 296 1/4 lbs., Coupland and Co.; 665 packages Coffee, 257 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Libelia.—250 bags Sursee Seed, 375 cwt., Rugoonath Morarjee.

Minerva.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

Bencoolen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewmoorty Annapoory; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jaiseeram Cursonram.

Margaret.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Nensy Curumsy.

Thornhill.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejebhoy.

Glendower.—2 cases Cutlery, Mungesh Pandoorung; 50 bales Wool, 165 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—175 bundles Linseed, 87 1/4 cwt., Nensy Damjee.

Beechworth.—125 bales Cotton, 437 1/2 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Tudor.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Red Jacket.—10 packages Furniture, Jaffer Sulliman; 250 bales Cotton, 275 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Mohundram Ramjee.

Bosphorus.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437 1/2 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.; 205 bales Cotton, 717 1/2 cwt., George S. King and Co.

Egenoria.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Grey and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ebram Peermohund; 60 bales Hemp, 210 cwt., Mohunjee Narrinjee.

Africa.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Nensy Curumsy; 65 bales Cotton, 227 1/2 cwt., Dhunjee Natha.

Adriatic.—244 bags Country Galls, 305 cwt., Jairam Visram; 410 bales Cotton, 1,435 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Richard Cobden.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Goculdass Lalljee; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Teruthdass Lillaram; 200 1/2 bales Cotton, 701 1/2 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262 1/2 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Duke of Wellington.—136 bales Cotton, 476 cwt., Woomedchund Hokumchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Buretall and Co.

Cameronian.—980 packages Wet Dates, 781 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Sebastopol.—490 bundles Galls, 200 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaiseeram Kirsonram.

Nagasaki.—15 bales Cotton, 52 1/4 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 55 bales Cotton, 192 1/4 cwt., Chuttoorbhoz Asaria.

Maha Ranee.—Loose Guana Crust, 74 1/2 tons, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

For Havre.

Istapa.—83 bags Nuxvomica, 125 cwt. 7 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., Jairam Hemraz; 8,000 bags Linseed, 12,000 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 115 bales Cotton, 402 1/2 cwt., Jeatha Vullubjee.

Ticonderaga.—1,500 bags Linseed, 2,625 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

For Falmouth.

Hanover.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—7 cases Cashmere Shawls, 100 pieces, Heeranund Lallchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 case Silk Piece Goods, 40 corges, Mallum Ahmud Casum and Co.

Frize Allum.—50 kegs E. Red Lead, 50 cwt., Lullooboy Maneckchund.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark		Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry...	W. Nicol & Co.	
676	Burlington, Howes.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
668	Celuta, Hayes.....		Jan. 30
710	Colereon, Hale		
1046	Childwickbury, Lambard.	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. Barrow		Dec. 23
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...	Grey & Co.	Dec. 14
698	Graeville, Laker.....		
1342	Istanboul, Deuchar.....	Forbes & Co.	Dec. 1
908	John Temperley, Liddle..	W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
396	Knight, Reid	Wallace & Co.	Oct. 15
678	Lady McDonald, Brancll..	John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Chaproth		
763	Nile, Varley.....		
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge...	Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling	S. Tyabjee & Co.	
940	Southern Belle, Hanson..	Leckie & Co.	
311	Shantung, Webster.....	Peel, Cassels & Co.	Dec. 19
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....		Jan. 22
632	Veritas, Carry	W. Nicol & Co.	
979	Victory, Stephens		
433	Wabourne		
905	Zuleika, Riddell.....	W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

"26	John Vanner, Moore		Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...		Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajneer, Aspiett.....	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough.....		Dec. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg	E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
980	Campbell, Mitchell.....	Killie, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 11
244	Camperdown, Cameron...	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 31
1119	Contest, Jennings.....		
1332	Daylight, Smith	W. Nicol & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan.....		
854	Dora, Banks		Dec. 7
594	Down Gungadhur, McKenzie.	A. H. Huschke & Co.	Dec. 7
696	Douglas Castle, Steele ...	Hitchie, Steuar & Co.	Dec. 5
617	Euphrates, Macpherson ...	E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Starkie...	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1171	General Simpson, J. Graham.	Coupland & Co.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 4
1328	Hahneman, Denman.....		
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths.	Bates & Co.	
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett	Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth	Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward		Nov. 29
1210	Levant, Ferran		Dec. 23
952	Limemonair, Simpson...	Leckie & Co.	Nov. 30
1187	Maldon, Taylor	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1241	Martin Luther, McCreadie	W. & A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 1
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay	E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted)	Jan. 23
1194	Monica J. Jackson.....		Dec. 4
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark		Dec. 2
1669	Oriental, Ballard.....	Coupland & Co.	
955	Preston, Moffett.....		Jan. 17
824	Rising Sun, Bastin.....		Nov. 1
1576	Sir Charles Napier, Bell...	E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 16
773	Shand, Curunen	Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 28
1138	Tornado H. Amy	W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 1
1116	Tivoli, S. Kelly.....	W. Nicol & Co. (Galle Jan. 30)	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan.....	Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Jan. 4
839	Virginia, Davis	W. Nicol, & Co.	Dec. 14
1131	Wm Cloud, Mackey		
1339	Wasp, Storey.....		

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

859	Clarendon, Martin	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1325	Euroclydon, Wright		

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1039	Charles, Pollybank.....		
712	Speedwell, Willy		

FROM LIVERPOOL & ADEN.

1003	Azaline, Manson		
1005	Beeston Castle, Gorney..		

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes		
844	Lucy & Harriet		
781	Percy Douglas, Hanson..		Nov. 12

FROM CARDIFF & ADEN.

929	Missouri, Calhoun.....		

FROM HULL.

654	Glorioso, (Lisbon, leaky)	W. Nicol & Co.	July 24

FROM SUNDERLAND.

principally concerned in framing these resolutions sufficiently accounts for the very important omission I now desire to rectify. I believe it is to Commodore Wellesley we owe the successful accomplishment of this undertaking in pushing on the work and more especially in raising the requisite fund, he has been indefatigable—and I feel assured that but for his exertion, the announcement of the completion of the building could not have been made to-day. I am sure you will join with me in passing a unanimous vote of thanks to Commodore Wellesley for his valuable and disinterested services in this cause.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere supported the proposition, and bore testimony to the great and valuable exertions of Commodore Wellesley in raising subscriptions for the fund, in constantly watching the progress of the new building, and in many other ways furthering the interests of seamen visiting this port.

Thanks were then voted unanimously to Commodore Wellesley, who, in acknowledging them, said they were not wholly due to himself, and that the success of the undertaking was owing in a great measure to the exertions of his friends, particularly Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Colonel Marriott, who at all times seconded his efforts with a ready zeal.

The proceedings were closed by a unanimous vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Chairman.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

At the adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant, there were present:—The Hon. Mr. Frere, in the chair; the Hon. Mr. Robertson; the Hon. Mr. Tristram; the Hon. Mr. Scott; the Hon. Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett; the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Premabhae Hemabhae; and Mr. Bayley, the Deputy Secretary.

The President said that the first subject before the Council was the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt.

The Secretary said that the Report was signed by Messrs. Westropp, Robertson, and Premabhae. They recommend that the Bill as amended by them, be adopted.

The Secretary pointed out that according to the Rules of the Council, a week must elapse before the Report of the Select Committee should be considered. The present report was submitted so late as Wednesday last, and therefore the Council were precluded from considering it.

The President then proposed that the consideration of the report be resumed at the next meeting.

The next subject before the Council was the Bill regarding Juvenile Reformatories.

The Secretary said that the Report of the Select Committee was submitted by Messrs. Frere, Westropp and Juggonnath Sunkersett which was as follows:—

> The Committee determine to report that in their opinion the following Bill, founded upon the provisions of the Imperial Acts noted in the margin, should be substituted for the Bill, submitted to the Select Committee:—
>
> I. and II., Vic. Chap. 82.
> XVII. and XVIII., Vic. Chap. 86.
> XX. and XXI., Vic. Chap. 55.
> XXI. and XXII., Vic. Chap. 103.
>
> *A Bill for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders.*
>
> Whereas it is expedient to provide for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools, as contemplated in the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which Juvenile Offenders may be detained and corrected, and may receive such instruction and be subject to such discipline as shall appear most conducive to their reformation and to the suppression of crime; and whereas it is considered advisable to provide for the confinement in such Reformatories of Juvenile Offenders who may be sentenced by any Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay.
>
> I. It is enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, upon application made to him by the Directors or Managers of any such Institution to direct the Inspector of Jails and Director of Public Instruction to examine and report to him upon its condition and regulations, and if any such Institution as shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Governor of Bombay in Council to be useful and efficient for its purpose, shall be held to be a Reformatory School under the provisions of this Act, and a Certificate to that effect shall be given to the Directors or Managers of the Institution, under the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Inspector General of Prisons, or Director of Public Instruction, to visit from time to time any Reformatory School which shall have been so certified as aforesaid; and if upon the report of either or of both of them the said Governor of Bombay in Council shall think proper to withdraw the said Certificate, the withdrawal shall be notified in writing by one of the Secretaries to Government to the Directors or Managers of the said Institution, and the same shall forthwith cease to be a Reformatory School within the meaning of this Act.
>
> II. Whenever the said Governor of Bombay in Council shall at any time grant a Certificate under this Act to any Reformatory School, a copy thereof, specifying the names of the Directors or Managers thereof, shall, within One Calendar month, be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and such publication shall be a sufficient evidence of the fact of such Reformatory School having been certified, to justify the Judge or Magistrate, before whom any such Juvenile Offender shall have been convicted to commit such Juvenile Offender thereto, subject to the provisions of this Act; and whenever the Governor of Bombay in Council shall withdraw the Certificate granted to any Reformatory School, notice of such withdrawal shall, within One Calendar month, be given in the said *Gazette*.
>
> III. Whenever, after the passing of this Act, any person under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offence punishable by Law before any Police Magistrate or any of the Criminal Courts subject to the Presidency of Bombay, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, or Police Magistrate, before or by whom such offender shall be so convicted, in addition to the sentence then and there passed as a punishment for his offence, to direct such offender to be sent, at the expiration of his sentence, to some one of the aforesaid Reformatory Schools to be named in such direction, the Directors or Managers of which shall be willing to receive him, and to be there detained for a period not less than two years, and not exceeding five years, and such offender shall be liable to be detained pursuant to such direction. Provided always, that no offender shall be directed to be so sent and detained as aforesaid, unless the sentence passed as a punishment for his offence at the expiration of which he is directed to be so sent and detained, shall be one of imprisonment for fourteen days at the least; provided also, that the Court, Judge, or Police Magistrate, may, if it thinks right, direct such term of imprisonment to be carried out, as far as practicable, in the Civil Jail or in separation from the more heinous offenders; and provided also, that the Governor of Bombay in Council may at any time order any such offender to be discharged from any such School.
>
> IV. If any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in any of the aforesaid Reformatory Schools shall, at any time during the term of such confinement, escape from the place of his confinement, or in his conveyance to such place of confinement, or from any lands belonging to the Reformatory, he shall be punished by an addition, not exceeding two years, to the term for which at the time of his escape he was subject to be confined; and if an offender so punished by such addition to the term of confinement shall afterwards be convicted of a second escape, he shall be liable to be imprisoned with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; and if any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in the said Reformatory shall, at any time during the term of such confinement, attempt to escape from the place of his confinement, or shall forcibly break out of his cell, or shall make any breach therein with intent to escape, he so offending, being convicted thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding Twelve Calendar months, in addition to the punishment to which he, at the time of committing any such offence, was subject.
>
> V. Every person who shall rescue any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in any Reformatory, either during the time of his conveyance to the said Reformatory, or whilst such offender shall be in the custody of the person or persons under whose care and charge he shall be so confined, and also every person who shall aid in any such rescue, shall be liable, on conviction, to be imprisoned with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; and every person having the custody of any such offender, or employed by the person having such custody as an Assistant or Guard, who shall knowingly allow such offender to escape, and also every person who shall, by supplying arms, tools, or instruments of disguise, or otherwise in any manner aid or assist any such offender in escaping or in any attempt to make an escape, though no escape be actually made; or who shall attempt to rescue any such offender or aid in any such attempt, though no rescue be actually made, shall, on conviction, be liable to fine and to be imprisoned with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years; and every person having such custody as aforesaid, who shall carelessly allow any such offender to escape and, on being lawfully convicted of the same, be liable to fine or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both at the discretion of the Court.
>
> VI. In every case in which any Juvenile Offender shall be sentenced to be detained in a Reformatory School under this Act, the Court by which he shall be so sentenced shall in Warrant direct that the parent of such offender shall, if of sufficient ability, be liable to contribute to his support and maintenance a sum not exceeding Rupees Three per month; and upon the complaint of the Directors or Managers or any one of them named in the notice published in the *Government Gazette*, under Section II. of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Zillah Judge or Magistrate of Police, to summon the parents, and on the hearing of such summons, whether the party summoned shall appear or not, to examine into his or her ability to contribute to such offender's support or maintenance, and to make an order upon him or her for such monthly payments, not exceeding Rupees Three per month, as shall seem reasonable during the whole or any part of the detention of such Juvenile Offender in any such Reformatory School, such payment to be made at such times as by such order may be directed to the Director or Manager of the Institution, or to such person as may be appointed to receive the same, and by him to be accounted for and paid as the Zillah Judge or Magistrate of Police may direct.
>
> VII. In case default be made for the space of fourteen days in payment of any sum of money which may have become payable by such parent under any such order, such sum of money shall in every such case be levied upon the goods and chattels of the Defendant by distress and sale thereof; and if it shall appear, on confession of the Defendant or otherwise, or if it shall be returned to the Warrant of Distress in any such case that no sufficient goods of the party against whom such Warrant shall have been issued can be found, it shall be lawful to the Magistrate or Judge to whom such return is made, to commit the Defendant to prison, for any term not exceeding ten days, unless the sum to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, and of the commitment and conveying of the Defendant to prison (the amount thereof being ascertained and stated in the Warrant or Commitment) shall be sooner paid.
>
> VIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, upon the application of the Directors or Managers of any Reformatory School for youthful offenders, already established in whole or in part by voluntary contributions, or of the Promoters of a Reformatory School intended to be so established, to make an order for the payment of money in aid of such Reformatory School or of the Establishment thereof, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governor of Bombay in Council and the said Directors, Managers, or Promoters; provided also, that in the case of any Reformatory established in the Island of Bombay, payment in aid may be made out of the Municipal Fund as to a "public work," under Section XXVIII. Act XXV. of 1858.
>
> IX. It shall be lawful for the Governor of Bombay in Council, if he shall think fit to do so to remove any such youthful offender from any Jail to any Reformatory School under this Act; provided always, that such removal shall not increase the period for which such offender was sentenced to remain in the Jail.
>
> X. Section 433 of Act XXV. of 1861 shall be applicable to all Officers exercising magisterial authority in Military Cantonments.

The consideration of the preceding Bill was postponed till Saturday next, when,

Mr. Premabhae Hemabhae said that he wished to leave Bombay for Ahmedabad before next Saturday, and proposed an early day for considering the Bill.

The President then adjourned the meeting till next Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day,

BEFORE THE HON. THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

33 Mooljee Canjee *vs.* Khetsey Dhurrumsey. (Part heard.)
34 Doe Sullamon Dawood *vs.* Roe Nanebai widow.
36 John Tanner, &c. *vs.* Abdool Currim Abdool Aziz.
38 M. A. de Souza *vs.* Cullandass Kirparam.
39 Framjee Bomanjee and another *vs.* Pallonjee Jeewanjee Kalfatee.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 22nd March 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J.)

His Lordship took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. E. Leckie,—*Foreman.*

Mr. E. Lord, Mr. J. A. L. Fryer, Mr. E. S. Dawes, Mr. A. King, Mr. F. Grey, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T. H. Blakeman, Mr. M. De Souza, Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, Mr. Madowrow Morojee, Mr. Shaik Amroodin bin Nunoomeya.

OFFERING BRIBE TO A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.—*Soobaram Jetta and Bhojoo Chunda,* were charged with having offered a bribe to a signaller in the employ of the Government in the Electric Telegraph Department.

The Advocate General with Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Bickersteth, conducted the prosecution.

Prisoners were undefended by Counsel.

The Advocate General stated the case to the Jury.

Mr. Fisk, called and examined by Mr. Green.—I am a signaller in the Electric Telegraph Department. It is my duty to receive and send messages by telegraph. I know both the prisoners, on the 14th of February they came to my house, they came to the door of my room. I occupy two rooms, one of which is used as a bed room. When they came to my house the prisoner Soobaram said that he had been a long while wanting to see me and that the Shett wanted to see me, he said that the name of the Shett was Premabhai, Hemabhai. I told him that if he wanted to see me he might come to my house. He then said that the Shett could not come unless I did him a favor. I asked him what that favor was, when he said that I was to let his master have the information from Point de Galle as to the opium sales in China an hour before it was delivered to other merchants; and that if I did so he would give me a thousand rupees. I said that I was going out then but that I would see about it in the morning. They went to the office at Colaba and informed Mr. Gordon, the Superintendent of what had occurred. The European Police Constables Messrs. Mahon and Raddle were then informed and they came to my house the next morning at half-past five o'clock and hid themselves in my bed room which adjoined my sitting room. Soobaram Jetta came to my house in the morning alone and said that he had just come from his Shett and that he (the Shett) would give me 1,000 rupees if I would let him have the Commercial Telegraphic Message from Point de Galle, in anticipation of the China mail, one hour before it was delivered to any other merchants. He said that his master Prembhai Hemabhai was speculating in opium and was losing a lack of rupees, and that if I would oblige him in this way he would give me half the profits. I said that I would get myself into trouble, when he said that if I did his master would employ the best Counsel in Bombay to defend me. He then said that he would call again in the morning. The Constables came again in the morning at half-past six o'clock, but the prisoners did not come until two o'clock in the afternoon, when they repeated the same offers to me. I went into the other room and consulted with the Constables when they came out and took the prisoners into custody.

Prisoners asked no questions.

David Sealy, called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am employed in the Electric Telegraph Department. On the evening in question I was at the house of the last witness. I saw the two prisoners there. I know Soobaram very well, he told Mr. Fisk that he would bring the medicine the next day. I had known that prisoner about two years and a half ago. Mr. Fisk and the two prisoners were close together in the same room.

Mr. John Mahon, Police Constable, called and examined by Mr. Green.—I went to the house of Mr. Fisk on the 15th of February at 6 o'clock in the morning, I was accompanied by Mr. Raddle, another Constable. I heard two natives come into an adjoining room where we were. I heard the prisoner, Soobaram say to Mr. Fisk that he would give him a thousand rupees, if he would let him have the telegraphic message from Galle one hour before any other merchant. Mr. Fisk then said that it would be very hard on him to do so and that he might lose his situation and get into trouble. Soobaram then said he had not brought the forty rupees with him but that he would bring it if Mr. Fisk gave him a receipt for it.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Soobaram.—Mr. Fisk did not ask the prisoner to lend him forty rupees and say that he would repay him by instalments of seven rupees a month.

Mr. John Raddle, called and examined by Mr. Westropp, was a Constable of Police. On the 15th of February last I accompanied the last witness to the house of Mr. Fisk, we concealed ourselves in the bed room, while there I heard a conversation between Soobaram and Mr. Fisk. He told Mr. Fisk that his master had sent him about a telegraphic message from Point de Galle and that if he would let him have the information one hour before any other merchant he would give him one thousand rupees, and that he would speculate in the opium trade to the amount of one lack of rupees and would give Mr. Fisk half the proceeds. Mr. Fisk said that he might lose his situation and get into trouble over it. He said,—never mind my master will make your pay up to seven hundred rupees a month, and get into trouble for it. He would employ the best counsel in Bombay to defend him. I went again on Sunday afternoon when Soobaram said that he would bring Mr. Fisk forty rupees on the following morning. We went again on Monday morning when the prisoner came again, and the prisoner Soobaram again made similar offers to Mr. Fisk as he had done before, and likewise said that if Mr. Fisk would give him a receipt for forty rupees he would bring him the money the next day. We then came into the room and took the two prisoners into custody.

Mr. C. Gordon, called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am Inspector in charge of the Electric Telegraph Department in Bombay. I heard the evidence given by the witnesses this day and am of opinion that had the witness Fisk given the message in question to the prisoners it would have been inconsistent with his duties. It would have been equally inconsistant had the message been either a public or a private one.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Punulall Veerchund, called and examined by the prisoner Soobaram.—I was not in company with the prisoner when the witness Fisk and John Fernandez came to his house in a buggy. I do not know the prisoner at all.

In defence the *prisoner Soobaram Jetta,* made a rambling statement about the witness Fisk having called him up stairs to his room and wanted to borrow money of him, and denied having offered the bribe in question, and that he was not in a position to do so as he had no money himself.

The other prisoner made a general denial.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence very briefly and said that it would be for the jury to decide whether the evidence was sufficiently conclusive to convict the prisoner.

The jury then retired for a few minutes and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners, but recommended the second prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court on the ground that they were of opinion that he had been led into the transaction.

His Lordship in passing sentence said that the prisoners had been found guilty on the clearest possible evidence of having offered a bribe to Mr. Henry Fisk who was employed in the Electric Telegraph Department for the purpose of inducing him to commit an act inconsistent with his duty. His Lordship said that he regretted extremely that the Legislative Act under which they had been indicted did not allow him to pass a more severe sentence upon them, than which he was about to do. The punishment was quite inadequate to the offence, and that he had only the power of sending them for six months to the House of Correction. He had the power to inflict a fine, but from the circumstances of the prisoners, there was no probability of their being able to pay it. Therefore the sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner Soobaram Jetta be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six months. The other prisoner, in consideration of the recommendation of the jury would be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four months.

FORGERY.—*Purshotum Bacher, Soorjee Gungadhur, Ramrutton Hurrydass* and *Kemchund Veerchund,* were charged with having forged and uttered a note for one thousand rupees.

Heeralall Laljeemull.—I know the prisoner Ramrutton, he brought the note on the 25th of February now produced to me and said that he wanted it to be changed when I found that the note was bad, I sent it to the chowkey with Shamoo, I also sent the prisoner with it. I did not know the value of the note myself as I could not understand the English character on it, I gave it to my cash-keeper who discovered that it (the note) had been altered from ten to a thousand rupees.

Shamroo Premrax, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am in the employ of the last witness and know the prisoner Ramrutton, I was sent with him to the Police chowkey with this note (produced) for a thousand rupees. It has my signature on the back. It has been altered, some cyphers (00) have been added to it. When I went to the chowkey with the prisoner Ramrutton I saw the other prisoner Soojee who said that he had given a note for one thousand rupees to the first prisoner. Ramrutton said likewise that Purshotum gave him a note for the amount of one thousand rupees. Purshotum denied having given the note. The three were then handed over to the European Constable. Purshotum said that he gave the note in question to Soorjee.

Ramrutton Hurrydas, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am a broker. I know the prisoner Soorjee, he gave me a note to get changed, this is the note now produced. I know it in consequence of the figures on it. When he gave me the note he said "go and bring me change," I went to the shop of the first witness. I said to him here is a note for a thousand rupees. I knew it was a thousand rupees note because it had got the figure 1 on it and three 000. I did not get it changed, I was taken to the Mombadavie chowkey.

His Lordship here explained to the Jury that the witness had turned Queen's evidence.

Witness continued.—I sent for Soorjeemal to the chowkey, and when he came I told him that the note was a bad one. He then said that another man had given it to him. Purshotum was then sent for, and when he came, then Soorjeemal said to him the note had turned out to be bad. Purshotum said that when he gave it he understood it to be a good note. The note was produced.

To the Court.—Purshotum said so after he saw the note.

Gunnoo Jajba, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am a Police sepoy. On the 28th of February I was at the Mombadavie chowkey that day. The Sheriff's man, brought the note now produced and the prisoner Soorjemal afterwards pointed out the prisoner Purshotum when he came there. Purshotum denied it. I then took them to the European Constable.

To the Court.—When Soorjee said that Purshotum gave him the note Purshotum did not deny it.

Mr. F. Kerschner, Police Constable, called and examined for the prosecution.—On the 25th of February a Police sepoy brought the prisoners Purshotum, Soorjee and Ramrutton to me and he also brought this note (produced). The witness Shamoo said that Ramrutton had been to him and presented him with a note which he wanted to be changed for it was for a thousand rupees, the note was produced. Ramrutton said that he had given the note to Soorjee and that he had received it from Purshotum. Purshotum denied it. I afterwards confronted Proshotum with the other prisoner Kemchund Veerchund, he said that he and another man (Mr. Premchund Roychund) had made the note and had given it to Purshotum to get it changed.

The prisoner Purshotum in his defence, called a witness, but the witness denied knowing anything about the transaction. The prisoner made some exculpatory statements.

The other prisoners likewise entered into exculpatory statements.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence reading through the whole of it.

The Jury returned a Verdict of guilty against Purshotum Bacher and Kemchund Veerchund, and not guilty in the case of Soorjee Gungadhur and Ramrutton Hurrydass.

The prisoners Ramrutton and Soorjee were then discharged by Proclamation.

His Lordship said that the other two prisoners were to stand by for the present.

The following gentlemen were then empannelled on the

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. T. E. S. Jones.—*Foreman.*

Mr. H. Beadle, Mr. H. A. Cannon, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. W. R. Mitchell, Mr. Julius, C. Phillips, Mr. W. Swansegar, Mr. F. Viegas, Mr. Cursetjee Bejonjee, Mr. Narayan Luximon, Mr. Dinshaw Nowrojee.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.—*Ballasing Pachiasing* was charged with having counterfeited the Queen's coin and for having in his possession instruments and materials for counterfeiting coin.

Shaik Nunnoo Shaik Ismail, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am a baker in the Bhendy Bazar, I know one Shaik Bauman, he came to my shop on the 6th of March and bought some bread for which he gave me two anna pieces, I gave him his change, and put the two anna pieces in a box; there were no more two anna pieces in the box. He came again the next day with three two anna pieces and I gave him change. I afterwards found out that the money was bad. I recognised him in the Bazar and gave him in charge to the Police. He then said that he had not given them to me.

Mytal, a woman.—The prisoner came to my house and gave me a two anna piece. I afterwards sent the money out in to the Bazar and discovered that it was bad.

Abdool Cauder Meer Jan, Police Duffadar.—I went to the house of the prisoner with a Policeman and in an adjoining terrace found several implements, as well as materials for the manufacture of counterfeit coin, which I now produce. Another Policeman corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

Mr. T. H. Bentley, Deputy Assay master of the Mint.—The coins now produced are counterfeit; and some of the implements are such as are used in the Mint.

The prisoner in his defence merely denied being guilty.

His Lordship summed up and explained the evidence to the jury.

The jury then retired and after an absence of about twenty minutes they returned into court with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. *Judgment deferred.*

FORGERY.—*Kemchund Veerchund,* was charged with having altered a ten rupee note to represent a thousand rupee one; also forging a thousand rupee note and for uttering the same.

Peerachund Rychund, called and examined for the prosecution.—Keep a boarding house, the prisoner at the bar lodged with me for some time. He brought to me a Bombay Bank note for a thousand rupees, and desired me to get it changed. He said that he would give me five hundred rupees if I got it changed; he said that he had altered it, that it was originally a note for ten rupees. I did not get it changed, but on the night of the following day, I took it to the Duffadar of Police. The prisoner was taken up on the 18th February. I took the Duffadar to the house of the prisoner. Mr. Edginton accompanied us. When got there we found the prisoner he was doing something with other notes. I gave the note to Mr. Edginton.

Bappoo Anudrow, Duffadar of Police.—I know the last witness. I recollect his coming to me on the day in question. He brought a note for me on that day which he said he had received from the prisoner. We went to the prisoner's house, Mr. Edginton went with us. The prisoner had got some notes on a table before him, he was pasting some pieces of paper on the notes. We siezed the notes now produced; as well as these other things now before me.

A. Edginton, called and examined.—I am assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police. In consequence of information I received I obtained a search warrant. I went to the prisoner's house. I went at first into the shop and looked into the room through the shutters. I saw the prisoner, he was sitting on the ground and in front of him there was a box on which he had some Bank Notes. I saw him scratching the corner of the note, with this instrument now produced in my hand. Likewise had a pencil in his hand with which he did something to the notes. These are the notes I now produce. They are notes of the Bank of Bombay for ten rupees each, he altered them by pasting on to them by pieces of paper which had cyphers on them which made them appear to be notes for one hundred rupees. I found a number of small pieces of paper with figures in Guzerathi on them, which I now produce, they correspond with those on the notes. This note, produced by the first witness, appears to have been originally a ten rupees note, and it was altered so as to represent a thousand rupees note.

Ruttonjee Hormusjee, called and examined by the prosecution.—I am a clerk in the Bank of Bombay. These notes before me were originally genuine, notes for ten rupees of the Bank of Bombay but have been altered to represent, respectively, notes for one thousand and one hundred rupees.

Prisoner in his defence, said that the first witness had brought the charge against him falsely; because he would not let him have his money. Likewise that the witness Heerachund Bychund was working with him at the notes, and that he had informed the police against him.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. *Sentence deferred.*

The Court rose at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Suddur Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 24th March 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 4,327.—Ahmedabad.—Suvchund Dedeece Manager of the shop of Hurukchund Suvchund a minor *vs.* Dosa Bhuva.

Special Appeal No. 4,328.—Ahmedabad.—Chutoor Soonderjee and Chogun Soonderjee *vs.* Govindjee Juver.

Special Appeal No. 4,329.—Ahmedabad.—Kulianjee Dhola manager of the shop of Agur Kulianjee *vs.* Kursun Suvsee.

Special Appeal No. 4,330.—Ahmedahad.—Kulianjee Dhola manager of the shop of Agur Kulianjee *vs.* Kursun Suvsee.

Special Appeal No. 4,332.—Ahmedabad.—Heerjee Jaduvjee *vs.* Narunjee Gulabjee.

Special Appeal No. 4,333.—Ahmedabad.—Syud Imambuksh wullud Goolam Jaffer *vs.* Guggul Purbhoodas.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

Major General Hale, Commanding the Division, left Poona yesterday en route to Sattara, accompanied by Major H. H. A. Wood, Assistant Adjutant General, on a tour of inspection, from whence the Major General will proceed to Mahabuleshwar for the remainder of the hot season.—*Herald, March* 21.

We presume that the works at the Ghauts upon the G. I. P. R. line must be in a forward state, as we hear that Mr. Swainston Adamson, the Contractor, has lately discharged a number of men.—*Poona Observer, March* 22.

BENGAL.

Home Department, Fort William, the 12th March 1862.

Her Majesty's Steam Frigate *Feroze* arrived off the Dock Yard at half past 3 o'clock P. M., having on board the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India. His Lordship was waited upon on Board of the *Feroze* by a Deputation of the Secretaries of the Government and Personal Staff of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and having landed immediately proceeded to the Government House. At a quarter before 6 P. M. the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., took the prescribed Oaths and his Seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council:—

Whereas the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, a Member of the Queen's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified; and it is proclaimed that the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual Oaths and his Seat in His Excellency's Council.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

W. Grey, Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Department, the 12th March 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honors which were paid to the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning, G. C. B., and K. S. I., when in Office, shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

W. Grey, Secretary to the Government of India.

At about a qarter past five last evening a salute of twenty-one guns from the *Feroze* announced that Lord Elgin had left the vessel and was on his way to Chandpal Ghat. About ten minutes after, his Lordship arrived, accompanied by the deputation which had been to the *Feroze* to receive him, and a second salute booming from the ramparts of Fort William announced that he had disembarked. His lordship was received at the landing place by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, the Officiating Master Attendant, and the Sheriff; he entered immediately the carriage which was waiting to receive him, and a moment afterwards was rolling down the line. The Body Guard was drawn up in close order on either side of the Strand near the Ghat; the Lahore Light Horse in extended order succeeded; and we must say we have seldom seen any Cavalry present a more creditable appearance than these two well-mounted and well-appointed corps. The two Regiments of Native Infantry which lined Hastings Streets also looked extremely well; but it was a treat indeed to see the fine, well set up men of the 43rd Light Infantry, which, drawn up on both sides of the road from the corner of Government Place formed the end of the line.

As soon as his Lordship entered the carriage, the Body Guard, wheeling into sections of threes, formed the usual advance and rearguard of the escort; the Lahore Light Horse carrying swords and the Infantry presenting arms as the carriage passed down the line. As the carriage entered the compound of Government House, the guard of honor, consisting of a Company of the 43rd L. I., with the band and colors, presented arms; and the band struck up the national anthem. At the foot of the steps his Lordship was received by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and at the entrance of the Great Hall by Lord Canning, who, after the interchange of the usual courtesies with his successor, at once retired. Lord Elgin was then conducted to the Council Chamber, where in the presence of the Executive Council, the Secretary to the Government of India read his Lordship's commission, after which the usual ceremony of Installation and administration of oaths was proceeded with under a salute of twenty-one guns from the ramparts of Fort William. His Lordship then retired to prepare for the dinner to which the chief officials, civil, military, and judicial, had been invited.—*Englishman, March* 13.

We hear that yesterday morning the boatmen on the Hoogly suddenly struck work, with a unanimity truly wonderful; not a boat was to be had on any terms. The occasion was that the police have for some time past prohibited fires on board the boats at night owing to the risk to the shipping caused by the proverbial carelessness of the *manjees.* This order was not relaxed on the occurrence of the Ramazan when the night fires become to a certain extent a necessity to the boatmen, and the consequence was a simultaneous and resolute strike which was only overcome by a relaxation of the police regulation.—*Id.*

The report of his Excellency the Commaader-in-Chief having been summoned by telegraph to the Presidency to confer with Lord Elgin, and of the Commander-in-Chief having actually started for Calcutta, is simply a dream of the up-country editors or of their informers. His Excellency has no intention of visiting the Presidency; he is now at Umballah terminating his tour of inspection and exercise; and will, we hope, in a week hence be at Simlah, enjoying his well earned repose. We are in profound peace and likely to remain so; all the military reductions, personal and financial, have been thoroughly and most satisfactorily carried out; and the probability is that, were Lord Elgin and Sir Hugh Rose both to remove to legal shape, they could occupy five minutes with any serious military discussion. Never before have our military affairs in India been in anything approaching to such a state of strength and formidable efficiency as they now present; and the new Governor-General may safely and confidently busy himself with the peaceful study of his new work, undisturbed by the slightest anxiety as to our military position and resources, should any unforeseen troubles arise.—*Englishman, March* 14.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

The following is the List of Business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Saturday, the 15th March 1862.

Mr. Fergusson to bring forward the Bill for the better enforcement of discipline in the Great Jail at Calcutta and to move that it be passed.

Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagoré to move that the Bill for the registration and safe custody of Wills, Testamentary Documents, and Powers of Adoption, executed by Hindoos in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, be read in Council.

Mr. Fergusson to move that the Bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of Registers of Deeds, and for the establishment of Deputy Register Offices, be read in Council.

Mr. Fergusson to move for leave to bring in—

1st.—A Bill to provide for the Registration of Native Passenger Boats in certain parts of Bengal.

2nd.—A Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, and to enable the Government to appoint Assistant Judges of that Court.

A. G. Macpherson,
Secy. to the Govt of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Calcutta, 12th March 1862.
—*Hurkaru, March* 14.

CALCUTTA POLICE.—MARCH 13, 1862.

(Before James Hume, Esq.)

A Matrimonial Quarrel.—S. Powell of No. 6, Dacres Lane, was charged with assaulting his wife and abusing her. Mrs. Powell who comes under the denomination of fat, fair and forty, made a variety of charges against the defendant, but the particular one for which she summoned him, was for presenting a revolver at her on last Monday evening, after she had come back from the Police Court, and threatening to shoot her, she said she had been married about three years and had many quarrels, and as many makes up, they were all entirely Mr. Powell's own originating, she was obliged to carry on the business of the hotel, as Mr. Powell was always out, and there was no Sircar kept she had never heard that Mr. Powell wished her out of house.

Mr. Thomas, who appeared for the defendant, said that Mr. and Mrs. Powell had been living a worry-cat-and-dog-kind-of-life, it was no use washing dirty linen before the public, that the spring of happiness of both parties had been much embittered, the lady had always interfered with the business of the house, frequenting the billiard rooms, instead of keeping herself in her own apartments, and Mr. Powell had resolved that she should live separate from the establishment.

Mr. Hume differed from Mr. Thomas and did not think that he could do so, though perhaps he might have good cause.

Mr. Thomas.—The husband can keep his wife in the house or out of it, in one room or two, he is master of his own house, he has made arrangements for her maintenance and offered them to her, but she has refused them; that Mrs. Powell's sole object was to have the defendant bound down to keep the peace and then go home and annoy him.

The Magistrate said it had been sworn to on oath that defendant had presented a pistol and used threatening language, and as complainant had applied for protection she should have it, he would bind defendant over to keep the peace, he himself in the sum of Rs. 200 and two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

Mr. Thomas said if such were the decision of the Court, he would tell his client to shut the doors against her.

The Magistrate said he would not interfere in that matter, but he warned compalinant to keep a guard over herself and not use any language likely to provoke Mr. Powell into a breach of the peace.

Mr. Powell who seemed very much affected said he was a highly ill-used man, that he had never seen the pistol for a fortnight, nor "thank God" ever lifted his hand against her.

Bound over to keep the peace.—*Hurkaru, March* 14.

Drunk and riotous.—A European named David Woodworth was placed at the bar, charged with creating a disturbance, while under the influence of liquor, last evening at Waterloo Street.

Inspector Boyle stated that he found the defendant last evening in Waterloo Street under the influence of liquor. He had on a pair of pantaloons only, the legs of which were tucked up over his knees, and he was running about the streets and "shouting like a madman."

Defendant.—I may be guilty for aught I know.

Magistrate.—I think I have seen you before.

Defendant.—I came out of the House of Correction on the 28th of February.

Inspector Boyle.—He was sent there for six months for theft.

Magistrate.—What are you?

Defendant.—I was a soldier last.

Inspector Boyle.—He belonged to the Regiment of "Dumpies" that was here in 1858.

Magistrate to Defendant.—If you do not behave yourself for the future, I may have to send you up to the Session and then you might be transported.

Defendant.—Oh, you might send me up in a balloon if you like.

Magistrate.—Well, I will try to accommodate you in some way.—You are sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction for fourteen days.

Defendant.—Thank you Sir.—*Id.*

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The Council met at 11 o'clock this morning, the whole of the Members being present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XLVI of 1860 (to authorize and regulate the emigration of Native laborers to the French Colonies) be adopted, and that the Bill be passed.

Carried.—Also to introduce the Bill to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Postponed until next meeting

The *Hon'ble Mr. Harington* introduced the Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to Criminal Law and Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Carried.—With instructions to Select Committee to report within one month.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie took occasion to remark that the public owed much gratitude to Mr. Harington for the care and labour bestowed in the preparation of this measure.

His Excellency the President moved for leave to bring in a Bill entit

CHINA.

The Volunteer movement at Hongkong is likely to lead to good results, and if the plan fails, it will not be owing to apathy on the part of Capt Brine, R. E. The formation of the Corps is to be celebrated, we hear, at a Dinner to be held at the Club, when future plans can be amicably discussed by those who have come forward. —*China Mail, Feb.* 27.

☞ Among the Military movements in contemplation we hear that one wing of the 67th Regiment will leave Tien-tsin for Hongkong. No less than 2,000 Chinese are actively employed upon the New Fortifications at Shanghae; and the 5th Regt., B.N.I., 600 strong, is under orders for that port, and will leave in H.M.S. *Vulcan* as soon as she can be got ready for sea. It is unlikely that a large number of Troops will be withdrawn at present from China, but the 31st Regiment will be sent home at the earliest opportunity.

A letter received recently from home announces that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the word "Pekin" to be borne on the Regimental Colours of the 99th Regiment, as a record of its service in the campaign of 1860. It is to be hoped that the name of the "Northern Capital" will be properly spelt on the colours, to prove to the world that, whatever the heads of the Horse Guards department may be, we in China are not all Cockneys. The name is *Pe-king* or *Peking*, and not Pekin.—*Id.*

CLIFTON *v.* PICKWOAD.—On Monday last, the long pending action of Clifton *v.* Pickwood for dlrs. 10,000 [illegible] was decided in Court by a Special Jury. The [illegible] for about four hours, when the defendant [illegible]d in the witness-box, and declared that in [illegible] the charges against the plaintiff before H. M.'s [illegible] Shanghae—which led to the plaintiff's dis- [illegible]om the office of Superintendent of Police, and [illegible]ality of which charges the present action was [illegible]—be, the defendant, was merely acting under [illegible] Secretary to the Municipal Council of Shan- [illegible]d was not a member *ex-officio* of such Council, [illegible]y therefore decided that the defendant could [illegible] held responsible; but the verdict unanimous in opini- [illegible] the plaintiff had been very hardly dealt with.

English Press.

THE LATE BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 11.)

The recent severe engagement in Kentucky, although neither "a great battle," as the Northern newspapers say, nor yet probably the commencement of General M'Clellan's winter campaign, was a genuine and important Federal success. Both sides fought bravely. The Confederate force, under General Zollicoffer, was composed, according to Southern authorities, of ten infantry regiments, three batteries, and some cavalry—in all, about 10,000 men. We do not as yet know the precise number of the Federal troops, but if we suppose them to have numbered 15,000 we probably shall estimate their strength, so that Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary for War at Washington, was justified in giving the soldiers of the United States credit for vanquishing an enemy of greatly superior forces. The engagement began with an attack upon an Indian regiment posted in front of Somerset, a village of Southern Kentucky, about six miles north of the Cumberland River. The whole country is rugged and hilly, abounding in coal and iron ore, but bare of supplies. General Zollicoffer appears to have held a strong position, north and south of the Cumberland, previous to the action, a position which it was important he should maintain, as it commanded roads leading to East Tennessee. The Union regiments in and about Somerset appear to have been rapidly brought up to support that one which was first attacked, and a hard fight took place on the broken ground. It was ended by a bayonet charge which broke the rebel ranks and threw them into complete disorganization. From this time the Federal troops appear to have had no difficulty but that of overtaking the flying enemy through a country intersected with ravines and woods. The rebels were pursued across the Cumberland to their encampments at Mill Spring, but do not appear to have made any stand even there. General Thomas reports that he found in them 12 guns, 100 waggons, and 1,200 horses, besides a large quality of small arms, and stores. The list of killed and wounded attests the severity of the action, and the rout and the spoils the completeness of the victory.

On the part of the rebel Generals the movement appears to have been, from the first, an ill-advised proceeding upon any supposition of consequences. No advantage was to be gained by success of sufficient importance to be weighed against the risks encountered. It would seem, indeed, that other than military considerations must have been permitted to weigh in the councils of the Confederate commanders. The sentence, often so fatal in war, that "something must be done," had been pronounced by public opinion. The Southern papers had long been complaining of the defensive attitude of their Government, and the decay of the spirit of the soldiers which must ensue. A general despondency was taking possession of the people. One after another the promises of their leaders had been falsified. The hope of getting Washington for a capital had long before disappeared. The recognition of the Confederacy by the great Powers of Europe, which they had been told must inevitably follow a dearth of cotton, seemed as distant as ever. The effects of the blockade upon the prices of articles of general consumption had not been sensibly mitigated by the arrival of a few small vessels, for the most part carrying arms and stores for Jefferson Davis and his accomplices. And all this while the military power of the United States was visibly increasing and drawing closer round the rebellion. In vain did their President assure them in his message that the Unionists had not gained a foot of ground, and that the territory of the seceded States was inviolate. The newspapers of his own capital rebuked the vanity of the falsehood. "While the political leaders of the South," says the *Richmond Examiner*, have been reposing in dreams of approaching peace, the enemy have gradually and at leisure gathered up their immense resources and enormous energies concentrated their tremendous energies to envelope the Confederacy with their armies and fleets, and to penetrate the interior from some one of many alternative points. Although they can now do nothing, they have their general programme in perfect order for execution when the weather changes, and at this moment we find ourselves in the face of superior forces wherever we look, whether to the east, to the west, to the north, or to the south itself. General Sydney Johnston has to strain every nerve to prevent the military as well as geographical heart of the country from slipping out of his grasp. Generals Joseph Johnston and Beauregard are held by M'Clellan on the Potomac as in a vice. A gigantic armament is ready to attempt the descent of the Mississippi, and their fleet on the Atlantic sea-coast and the Gulf are too freshly before the public attention to require remembrance." According to this organ of Southern opinion, only one way of relief was open:—"There is now but one chance of escape from the net that has been coolly drawn around us; it is to concentrate our energy on one point and cut it through; to convert our defensive into an offensive war, and transfer the scene of at least a part of these hostilities to the enemy's own country. Situated as we are, it is only possible at one point, and that is Kentucky." There can be no doubt that it was to silence the rising spirit of dissatisfaction that this last movement under General Zollicoffer was resolved on.

Events may prove that the recent Federal success has facilitated a movement which many take o be General M'Clellan's design in the campaign in the South West—the seizure of the Virginia and East Tenessee Railroad, and the cutting off the Confederate army from its supports. We incline to believe, however, that its chief value is to be looked for in its moral effects. For the present, the grand combined operations of war are rendered impossible by the state of the roads. But the hour for which the long months of winter, the daily warlike exercises, the enormous military expenditure of the last six months have been only the preparation—the hour which will decide whether the wealthy and populous North has the power and the virtue which are the ultimate guarantees of the integrity of States, whether it has the valour to maintain in arms the will of the nation as it has been constitutionally expressed, is at hand. We trust that the Government of the United States is impressed with the necessity of bringing the war to an early termination by rapid and decisive operations; and if, as we may reasonably hope, the Federal troops engaged at Mill Spring may be taken as representative specimens of the Union Army such as it has become under the hands of General M'Clellan, the result cannot be doubted.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 11.)

The failure of the Atlantic telegraph was disheartening. A feeling then prevailed that to connect Europe and America telegraphically was an object which science and wealth, skill, and enterprise, must fail to accomplish. The successful laying down of ocean telegraph cables is the result of immense importance to the whole civilised world; but in the greatest of all commercial and colonial Powers such a conquest of time and space is a vital question. How often are vast interests alarmed and imperilled for want of the means of instant and secret communication? This is an experience which events repeatedly confirm. In a short time there will be about 200,000 miles of electric telegraph wire in all parts of the world, estimated to yield income of about five millions sterling annually. The United Kingdom, Europe, and North-eastern America are at present covered with a net work of telegraph wires. In other parts of the world also vastly extended lines of telegraph wires exist; such as those between San Francisco and New York Kurrachee and Rangoon in India and Brisbane and Adelaide in Australia. The electric telegraph in the United Kingdom alone yields an annual revenue of about 10l. for every mile of wire. The Malta and Egypt submarine cable, about 1,000 miles in length, is yielding nearly 1,000l. per week. "As this cable has been successfully laid, the project of connecting telegraphically the west coast of Ireland and Newfoundland, a distance of 1,700 miles, is now revived. If this can be done it would be all that is desired for the interests of Great Britain in communicating with America, because the termini will be in British territory. If, however, such a cable cannot be successfully submerged without present mechanical appliances, other schemes for connecting the Old and New World are in a forward state, and for the accomplishment of which there will be no difficulty as far as length of sea cable is concerned. Such, for instance, are the schemes for connecting Europe and America by way of Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, by way of Cadiz, the Cape de Verds, St. Paul, and Brazil, and by way of Russia, Siberia, and the Aleutian Isles. If India cannot be reached by ocean cables the telegraphic communication will certainly be made by way of Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, and the Euphrates. As no mode of communicating with India can completely satisfy this country unless our government can have uncontrolled power over the telegraph, and which cannot be the case if the intervening wires pass through a foreign country, we are seeing to the reconstruction or repairing of our sea cables towards the East. It has been already mentioned that a fresh cable has been successfully laid down between Alexandria and Malta, therefore nothing can prevent us now from connecting telegraphically by sea lines Malta and Gibraltar, and Gibraltar and Falmouth, whenever we please, because each cable will not be of greater length than the Malta and Alexandrian one. In a month's time a cable will be submerged between Suez and Jubal, in the Red Sea. This will be only 300 miles long, and therefore easily effected; and immediate attempts are to be made to repair the cable between Aden and Kurrachee. Before Easter, probably, we shall be able to communicate with all parts of India in five days, with Hong Kong in 20 days, and with Australia in 26 days, and when the Australian land line is extended from Adelaide to Perth, in Western Australia, in 22 days.

Russia is now strenuously exerting herself to reach China, Japan, and even the United States by telegraph before England can do so, except by the use of Russian wires. Estafettes regularly run between Pekin and the telegraph stations in Asiatic Russia. Disputes have arisen between the United States and Russian telegraphic engineers as to the best route for passing the telegraph wires from Asia to America. The former, knowing the cheapness, safety, and permanence of land wires from experience, are for the Behring Straits route—the latter for the route by Kamschatka and the Aleutian Isles. Some English writers appear to think that the sparseness of population in Eastern Siberia and Russian America will prove an insurmountable objection to the Behring Straits route. But this very sparseness will secure the wires from injury. Besides the complete control which Russia knows how to exercise over the remotest parts of her dominions will enable her to protect the wires. Russia will find the great difficulty in doing this than the United States government has found in protecting the wires from San Francisco to the Western Atlantic through a country of wild Indians. As to the weather, so far north as Behring Straits it will not be more formidable than in Labrador or Greenland, where it has been pronounced by competent navigators and electrical engineers to be no insuperable bar to telegraphic wires and cables. The struggle between England and Russia to reach the far East by telegraph will be a fierce one. England will manage by-and-bye to creep up the Red Sea from Jubal, and by repairing the cable in the Arabian sea we shall have an unbroken telegraph line from Malta to Rangoon, over which we shall have complete control, for the short telegraphic communication between Alexandria and Suez is completely in our hands. To extend the line from Rangoon to Singapore will not be difficult. The French and Spanish possessions in Cochin China will assist us up to Hong Kong, and from thence the route to Pekin by way of Amoy, Shanghai, and the Gulf of Pecheli will be easy. From Shanghai a telegraph cable only 503 miles long, would reach Nagasaki, in Japan.

In the spring of the present year it is not impossible that the steam packet communcation between Galway and St. John's, Newfoundland, may be re-established, and intelligence from all parts of the United States and British North America would then reach us in six days. The New York, Bost on, Halifax, and Portland packets must then make a point of regularly getting news by telegraph from Cape Race, in order to keep pace with the Irish packets. At its present speed the former steamers pass Cape Race upwards of 400 times in the course of a year, and five times out of six they fail to get or convey intelligence from that point. Some effective plan ought to be organised to communicate with every Transatlantic packet passing the south-eastern point of Newfoundland, or the Galway boats will beat the Queenstown and Londonderry steamers in intelligence by three or four days. When the Canadian telegraph is extended to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, which is shortly to be done, even the summer Canadian mail packets, which travel the Belle Isle route, will beat the Cunard steamers in priority of news from the United States, if the latter ship do not get late intelligence from Cape Race.

One great defect of the electric telegraph at present is the difficulty of transmitting simultaneous messages, either in the same or in opposite directions on the same wire. Hence, where there is much traffic numerous wires have to be erected, which appear on our railway lines like musical staves, and which add immensely to the cost of telegraphic messages. It is not improbable that this difficulty will one day be overcome, and the transmission of seperate telegrams, in the same or in opposite directions, at the same time and on the same wire, be effected. Nature exhibits phenomena something similar to this when the vibrations of the air or the undulations of light, though crossed or overtaken by other vibrations or undulations, convey sounds or images to the ear or eye without distortion or confusion. The transmission of simultaneous telegrams along one wire would be a consummate triumph of electric telegraphy.

Politically, commercially, and socially, the electric telegraph is destined to confer vast benefits. If Earl Russell's despatch to Lord Lyons on the Trent affair had been transmitted to Washington in 19 minutes, instead of in 19 days, we should have had news of the liberation of Messrs, Mason and Slidell on the 7th of December instead of on the 10th of January; and what fears and anxieties—what stagnation of trade and depreciation of public securities—and what national animosities arising from the intemperance of English and American writers, would then have been prevented! Much of the recent cost of difficulty in getting more cotton from India has arisen from the time occupied in communicating with Calcutta from England. Before mercantile transaction in cotton could be effected at Calcutta, fears were entertained that American news might render such transactions unprofitable. It is a maxim that the quicker the communication between the different parts of commerce throughout the world the safer can all kinds of business be carried on. This is proved by the large and continually increasing revenues derived by telegraph companies even when they only partially connect distant markets. A merchant living ten or twelve thousand miles distant may give an order for thousands of pounds' worth of goods, and before the order can arrive the markets may have changed, and a serious loss ensue, but no merchant would ever complain of being enabled to delay giving an order for goods until within a few hours when it would be necessary for the seller to execute the order. And then the luxury of instantaneous communcation with absent friends. A twelvemonth ago an Indian liner left London. After a fearful passage, in which she was nearly wrecked, the captain and almost all the officers and crew were laid up in a Calcutta hospital with cholera and other diseases. This news reached their friends in England. But letters announcing their recovery and departure were given to some one to post, who it is believed destroyed the letters for the sake of keeping the postage money. For three months the friends in England of those poor fellows were kept in an agony of suspense until their arrival home a few weeks since. A telegram from England, and one from Calcutta, would have prevented this suspense. No one has failed to notice the tone of anxiety of foreign correspondence between friends and relatives, so unlike the confidence of personal intercourse. The children whom you inquire playfully after may be dead and buried, and their parents may be mourning the loss when they receive your letter six weeks or two months after it has been written. The dominion which was given us over the inferior animals has been surpassed by our power over the secret of nature. We have tamed the wild and trained light for the purpose of rapid locomotion and obtaining transcripts of all material forms, but the adaptation of electricity to the concentration of instantaneous intelligence of what is going on in different parts of the globe is, perhaps, the most marvellous instance of human power, and a comparatively cheap telegraphic communication to the most distant places will be one of the completest blessings which Science ever conferred upon mankind.

AMERICAN SECESSION AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN ENGLAND.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 17.)

The following curious letter from an emissary of the Secession leaders, giving an account of his experience in England, is taken from the *Richmond Inquirer*. The author is evidently a person deep in the counsels of the Secessionists. His references to the use which has been made of the English press to serve the cause of the slaveholders will be read with interest:

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1861.

I avail myself of an opportunity to write you a few words upon the condition of matters in Europe. I regret that the very limited time I have before me will compel me to be brief, and I fear very unmethodical in style. When I left Richmond in June last there was a very general expectation that the manufacturing necessities of England and France would force them to a speedy recognition and interference with the Federal blockade. There was, too, an equally confident impression that the commercial enterprise of England would spring at once to the enjoyment of the high prices the blockade established by sending forward cargoes of arms, munitions, medicines, and other stores most needed in the Confederacy.

The first thing I learned after my arrival was the great error of these expectations. Immediately on getting to London I endeavoured to start some shipments to the Confederate States that had been suggested by certain parties from whom I carried messages, but soon found it up-hill work. Trade is nowhere so perfectly systematised—I might almost say channelised—as in England. All their commercial operations run in grooves, established by the customs of centuries, from which it is almost impossible to divert them. So long as kept within these grooves John Bull will trade as boldly and promptly and cheaply as any one, but will not go out of the sphere of legitimate traffic.

When I told them of 100 per cent. profits, they said, "10 per cent. without risk, or even 5, and we are your men; but no range of profits, however high, will tempt us to risk uncertainties." Those who came back some months ago know what untiring efforts we made for this purpose, but I am sorry to say without the success we confidently anticipated. This matter, however, shows signs of continual improvement, and I hope the channels of trade will be soon opened. I can say, however, that powerful combinations of money and enterprise are already formed to go into operation in connexion with direct Southern trade as soon as peace is established. I flatter myself that the attention I have given these matters at home for the last ten years enabled me to be of some service in assisting to get up these combinations, a fact which I hope to make duly manifest at an early day.

The fallacy of popular expectations in reference to speedy recognition and interference with the blockade was even more strongly apparent, and should, in my opinion, be taken into account in simple justice to the Confederate Commissioners in Europe. The difficulties in the way of a speedy interference on the part of England and France, I consider, among other things, to have been—

1. The fact that both of those governments are eminently conservative, which, coupled with the fact of both possessing important colonial possessions, made them naturally cautious in encouraging innovations on the existing status of nations, and of encouraging a disposition to revolution that might be turned against them in some day of future trials of their own. Again, a violent change in America was naturally inducive of similar changes in Europe, which, in their conservative character, they wished to see avoided.

2. A prevalent impression among nearly all classes that the differences between South and North would be speedily settled, either by a peaceful division of the late Union or a peaceful reconstruction. In a natural ignorance of the American question, they could not understand why this struggle was commenced or why it should continue—especially when its continuance was sure to be materially destructive. "If," they argued, "this thing be soon settled peacefully—and soon it must—it is our policy to continue relations that would insure to England and France the trade and goodwill of either section."

3. A very general fear among those particularly friendly to the South that she would be overrun and conquered, in which case they said, "we should find a difficulty on our hands from interference which would be anything but advantageous or agreeable." The fear was greatly strengthened by the fact that during the winter so many of the Southern people, and especially in the Southern cities, manifested such repugnance to the breaking up of the Union, and the reports constantly published by the Northern press of the divisions among the Southern people and the strong Union element which it was said would soon rise and overthrow the new government.

4. The influence of the old national policy of England, especially to encourage within her own borders an independence in the monopoly of manufacturing staples. England has made herself the grand banking-house of the world by her mammoth manufacturing system. A part of this was the manipulation of cotton, upon which five millions of her people and a large portion of her commercial supremacy were dependent. Her utter dependence on America for this staple I long been a terrible thorn in her side. But for the happy conjunction of soil, climate, and slave labour in the Southern States, she felt that her own colonies could defy all nations in the cheap production of cotton, and that thus adding a virtual monopoly of cheap manufacture to a monopoly of production she could have the entire cotton power of the world in her own hands. It was not surprising, therefore, that a large and influential portion of her people and press should hail the trouble in America as the precursor of ruin to slavery, and as such a means of putting this great power exclusively into her own hands. While, therefore, this party secretly encourages the Southern revolution as a means of mutual destruction to a power they both hated and feared, they were very careful not to have the government committed to any policy which, by a speedy ending of the war and a restoration of prosperity to the South, would be totally destructive of their long cherished dreams of a general English monopoly, both in the production and manufacture of this most important article.

5. And the last, in this hurried letter, is the abolition element of England and her people. It is not to be disputed that at the present time the former state was the prevailing sentiment of the British nation. I have just explained how it was looked upon as a direct foe to her ancient and most cherished policy. But added to this powerful appeal was a genuine hatred and horror of this institution. This sentiment, planted by the labours of Wilberforce and Clarkson, and of late years by the active fanaticism of many of her most powerful writers, preachers, and politicians, stimulated by the artful and insinuating fictions of writers of Harriet Beecher Stowe order, and in total ignorance of the mitigating features which have made American slavery to be the greatest possible boon to the African, had grown, not only the general, but the active and determined sentiment of the people. It is true that many of the strongest abolitionists have been gulled into the Lincoln government, but it was from anything but a friendly motive to the South, and constituted an influence from which anything but advantage to her cause could be expected.

I have thus endeavoured, in this most hurried and imperfect manner, to sketch some of the difficulties that met the Commissioners on their landing in search of their mission. That they have addressed themselves to these difficulties with zeal and efficiency will not be doubted by the millions South, to whom their abilities and character are as familiar as household words. During my stay in London I was frequently at the rooms of Colonel Y., and can that bear personal testimony to his zeal and efficiency. He seemed to comprehend the necessity of educating the English mind to the proper view of the various difficulties in the way of his progress, and with but limited means of effecting his objects, worked with untiring industry for their accomplishment; and, as I have also written, a distinguished member of Congress in his letter of introducing all his talent, energy, and a peculiar fitness for his position very inadequately accomplish. Without any other aid than his intimate knowledge of English character, and that careful style of procedure which his thorough training as a diplomatist have given him, he has managed to make the acquaintence of most of the distinguished representatives of the London press, whose position in America, thus influenced, are brought to bear upon the American question. This, of course, involves an immense labour, which he stands up to unflinchingly. So much for his zeal. His efficiency, with his colleague, is manifested in the recognition of our rights as a belligerent, and in the wonderful revolution in the tone of the English press.

As this matter is one of the very utmost importance. There is no government in the world so thoroughly representative—not one that is so entirely, so absolutely, dependent upon popular whim. The government of England dare not take any step in reference to our matters until the public mind has been disabused of its errors in reference to us and our affairs, and has given unmistakable indication of its will in our behalf. I have endeavoured to give you the true memorandum of the English sentiment. The only available educator of these errors is the press—that medium which speaks to millions. There is a very popular error, too, in the supposition that Louis Napoleon is free from popular dictation. If that were so, why does he so frequently resort to anonymous pamphlets to bring the public mind up to his views; and why, when he finds his suggestions so unpopular, are they so quickly withdrawn?

The influence of this lever upon public opinion was manifest during my stay in Paris. When I first went there, there was not a single paper to speak out in our behalf. In a few months, however, three brochures were issued which seemed to take the Parisian people by storm. One of them was the able and important letter of the Hon. T. Butler King to the minister; another, "The American Revolution Unveiled," by Judge Pequet, formerly of New Orleans—whose charming and accomplished lady, by the way, is a native of Richmond, and a third, the "The American question," by Ernest Bellot des Minieres, the Agent of the French purchasers of the Virginia canals. These works each in turn created a great deal of attention, and their united effect upon the French minds shows the effective character of this applicance. Messrs. Bellot and Pequet deserve well of the Confederacy for their powerful and voluntary services. We have tasted of their brain-trained light for the purpose of rapid locomotion and obtaining transcripts of all material forms, but the adaptation of electricity to the concentration of instantaneous intelligence of what is going on in different parts of the globe is, perhaps, the most marvellous instance of human power, and a comparatively cheap telegraphic communication to the most distant places will be one of the completest blessings which Science ever conferred upon mankind.

AMERICAN SECESSION AND ITS REPRESENTATIVES IN ENGLAND.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 17.)

The following curious letter from an emissary of the Secession leaders, giving an account of his experience in England, is taken from the *Richmond Inquirer*. The author is evidently a person deep in the counsels of the Secessionists. His references to the use which has been made of the English press to serve the cause of the slaveholders will be read with interest:

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1861.

I avail myself of an opportunity to write you a few words upon the condition of matters in Europe. I regret that the very limited time I have before me will compel me to be brief, and I fear very unmethodical in style. When I left Richmond in June last there was a very general expectation that the manufacturing necessities of England and France would force them to a speedy recognition and interference with the Federal blockade. There was, too, an equally confident impression that the commercial enterprise of England would spring at once to the enjoyment of the high prices the blockade established by sending forward cargoes of arms, munitions, medicines, and other stores most needed in the Confederacy.

The first thing I learned after my arrival was the great error of these expectations. Immediately on getting to London I endeavoured to start some shipments to the Confederate States that had been suggested by certain parties from whom I carried messages, but soon found it up-hill work. Trade is nowhere so perfectly systematised—I might almost say channelised—as in England. All their commercial operations run in grooves, established by the customs of centuries, from which it is almost impossible to divert them. So long as kept within these grooves John Bull will trade as boldly and promptly and cheaply as any one, but will not go out of the sphere of legitimate traffic.

When I told them of 100 per cent. profits, they said, "10 per cent. without risk, or even 5, and we are your men; but no range of profits, however high, will tempt us to risk uncertainties." Those who came back some months ago know what untiring efforts we made for this purpose, but I am sorry to say without the success we confidently anticipated. This matter, however, shows signs of continual improvement, and I hope the channels of trade will be soon opened. I can say, however, that powerful combinations of money and enterprise are already formed to go into operation in connexion with

square feet in the Mineral and Geological Department, in which the rare and almost unparalleled agricultural and mineral resources of the South can find a representation. In the absence of a national recognition, I was compelled to secure this space in my individual name, but it was done for and in behalf of the Confederacy. The commissioners in London attach great importance to a fair exhibition in these special departments.

I commenced this letter and have continued it with almost a momentary expectation of the announcement of "the ship's off," and regret that this circumstance should have compelled me to treat the subjects introduced in such a hasty and imperfect manner.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—Several complaints having been made of the numerous railway accidents which have lately occurred on the French lines, the following statement has been published in reply:—"2,150 trains run daily on the lines of the Northern, Eastern, Western, Orleans and Paris to the Mediterranean Railway Companies, extending over a distance of 192,000 kilometres, which makes 777,450 trains yearly, passing over a distance of more than 70,000,000 kilometres. During this period, the number of travellers who have lost their lives by railway accidents was 44, which is equal to one in 7,000,000 travellers. These figures, taken from an official source, cannot be controverted. When the deaths by railway accidents are compared with those caused by carriages in the streets of Paris, it will be found that there are more deaths caused by carriages in Paris in one year than by all the railways in France during 10 years."

PRESENCE OF MIND JUST BEFORE BEING MURDERED.—A party of Whitehoys entered a house in which were a man, his wife, and their daughter, a little girl. The three were all together in one room. The ruffians rushed into the room, dragged the man out of the house, and there proceeded to murder him. In the room where the woman and the girl remained, there was a closet with a hole in its door, through which a person placed inside could see into the room. The woman concealed the little girl in the closet, and said to her, "Now, child, they are murdering your father downstairs, and when they have murdered him they will come up here and murder me. Take care that, while they are doing it, you look well at them, and mind you swear to them when you see them in the court. I will throw turf on the fire the last thing, to give you light, and struggle hard that you may have time to take a good view." The little girl looked in through the hole in the closet door while her mother was being murdered; she marked the murderers well. She swore to them when she saw them in the court of justice, and they were convicted on her evidence.

Advertisements.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.
Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle*. Price 12 annas a Pound to meet speedy sale. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co.,—Terms Cash.

MRS. HERN,

BEGS to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of—
Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.
No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Man's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½
ALSO—		
CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering "Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchfords' Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co. having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without Interest.

SALE OF MUNJEET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Town Custom House, on account and risk of Hurry Shunjee, the first purchaser, by order of Abdool Rozick Serazee.

113 Bags Munjeet.

Also at the same time on account of whom it may concern.

10 Bags damaged Munjeet.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th Instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

250 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
250 ,, ,, Longcloth.
500 ,, ,, Madapollams.
280 ,, ,, Jaconets.
100 ,, ,, White Longcloth.
1 Case T. Red Prints.
2 ,, ,, Handkerchiefs.
12 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
5 Cases French Foolscaps.
2 ,, ,, ,, Pink.
1 ,, ,, Letter Paper.
1 ,, ,, Note. ,,
2 ,, ,, Superior Cutlery.
3 ,, Millinery.
Coloured Silk Rosettes, Embroidery Braid, Coloured Silk Trimming, Coloured and Gold Gompar ditto, Black Silk Ornaments, Quilted Ribbons, Silk Buttons, white Fringe, white Muslins, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Board, Screens, a very handsomely Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Children's ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pédestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a large Musical Box, with triangle and drum accompaniment, a large drawing Room Model Rosewood Harmonium by Alexander, with fifteen stops, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Revolver pair case, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.
A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 24th March 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN CARRIAGE in good order by *Silk* and *Brown* of Long Acre. A pair of Bay Arab Horses with Harness. A Bahrein Milch Cow and Calf, also a quantity of Shiraz Wine, the Property of Lieut. LLOYD. Apply to EDULJEE JAMSETJEE, Forbes Street.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

COIR MATTING, of superior quality, for Dining Room, Passages, Staircases, &c. Just received, a quantity of the above, in rolls, as follows:—

1st sort.—120 feet long by	4	broad	Rs.	40
,,	79	,,	,,	19½
2nd sort.—158½	,,	3	,,	30
157	,,	3	,,	31½
150½	,,	3	,,	28½
120	,,	4	,,	30
165	,,	3	,,	31
160½	,,	3	,,	30
84	,,	3	,,	15½
60	,,	4	,,	15
59	,,	3	,,	11½

Rolls cannot be divided for sale.

Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

PER "SALSETTE."

RECEIVED OVERLAND.—The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1862.....Rs. 4 8
The Quarterly Review ditto. 4 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 44, July, December 1861..... 4 8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Science, vol. 34, ditto..... 4 12
The Family Friend. July—December 1861..... 2 0
Chamber's Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, vols. 1 and 2..... 13 8
Journal, vol. 16, July—Dec. 1861. 3 8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39 ditto..... 13 8
Punch, vol. 41, ditto..... 6 8
Once a Week, vol. 5, ditto..... 5 12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4, ditto..... 5 12
Sunday at Home, 1861..... 4 8
Leisure Hour, 1861..... 4 8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 27, July—Dec. 1861. 3 0
London Journal, vol. 34, ditto ... 3 8
Percival's Hippopathology, 6 parts..... 53 12
Essays in History and Art. By R. H. Patterson, author of "New Revolution; or, the Napoleonic Policy, in Europe"..... 9 0
Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the counties of Devon & Somerset, &c. By C. P. Collyns..... 12 0
The Tiger Slayer. By G. Aimard..... 2 12
The Proverbs of Scotland, &c. By A Hislop ... 4 8
The West Indies: their social and religious condition. By E. B. Underhill..... 6 8
The Border Rifles. By G. Aimard..... 2 12
The Fire Ships. A tale of the last naval war. 3 vols. By W. H. G. Kingston..... 21 0
The Historical Finger-Post: a handy book of terms, phrases, epithets, synonomns, allusions, &c., in connection with universal history, &c. &c. By E. Shelton..... 2 12
Beaten Paths, and those who trod them. 2 vols. By T. C. Grattan..... 15 12
The Northern Circuit: or brief notes of Sweden, Finland, and Russia..... 3 12
Prairie Flower: Adventures on the Indian border. By G. Aimard..... 2 12
Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. By G